

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1918

NUMBER 10



On the Counter Drives in-
creases speed of the looms
from 4 to 6 picks per minute

For records of its performance address

THE BRADFORD BELTING CO.

200 Walnut Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Southern Branch: 617 Pendleton St., Greenville, S. C.



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MacColl Patent Spooler Guides

in use up to October 1 1918

Adapted to both Cotton and Worsted Yarns

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Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office 188 South Forsyth Street Atlanta Georgia

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Bring Us Your Dyestuff Problems

The application of the dyestuff to textiles is as much an art as the production of the dyestuff.

Dyeing is a chemical, not a mechanical process. An intimate knowledge of the possibilities of every dyestuff is often necessary to meet the particular requirements of the consumer, and the variation of local conditions, due to differences in the quality of water, steam, and chemicals makes the dyehouse problem an individual one.

Because of this individual factor the technique of the application of dyes commands today, as it has done in the past, the best talent among those distributors who cater to the highest class of trade.

The technical department of this Company is manned by chemists who have been picked because of their expert knowledge, practical experience, and demonstrated ability. Well-equipped laboratories are maintained at our different offices, for the service of our customers.

You are invited to submit your problems. Your questions are welcome. Our advice in answer involves no obligation on your part.

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Incorporated

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Southern Office and Warehouse: 236 West First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Back Up The Boys In France—Buy W. S. S. Regularly

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED

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Complete and accurate information relative to
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“It means money because it saves me money. Not sometimes—but all the time. I used to order belting here and there, buying sometimes on prices and sometimes on a salesman's word.

“Now I know better. There are no drives in my plant belted by leather which does not bear the trademark of the New York Leather Belting Company. The reason? Merely a matter of common ‘cents.’ Their Phoenix, Regular, and Wetite waterproof brands are built to transmit power without leakage or wasting. They grip instead of slip on the pulleys. They run straight and true and never fall down on the job. They are dependable belts.

“In these times, reliability is worth a lot. Long experience has proved to me that the economical way to buy belting is to say—‘Look for the trademark of the New York Leather Belting Company.’”

When you buy belting look for THIS trademark.
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XVI.

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United Research Work In Cotton To Begin Soon

Boston.—Plans for research work that will eventually be of great benefit to the cotton goods industry are under way and progressing well, according to W. Frank Shove, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in an address delivered before the convention of that body at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Mr. Shove pointed to the work along these lines being done in England, in explaining the project for the industry here. The present problem, he said, was to make inquiry as to the vital problems needing consideration in this country and then scientific investigation could be started.

Mr. Shove took occasion, in his address, to point out that, "with the price of manufactured goods fixed there is, of course, none but a selfish reason why the raw material price should not also be fixed."

The menace of unions and the dire necessity of meeting their dangerous encroachments by organized effort was emphasized by Mr. Shove. "Sooner or later this menace of the unions will have to be met and defeated or it will undermine the whole commercial structure," he said.

Commencing his address, Mr. Shove traced the splendid way in which the National Association co-operated with the Government, since the entrance of the nation into the war, thereby being of great benefit not only to the country, but to each of the cotton mills in the North. In part, he said:

Emphasizes Importance of Acceptances.

The movement for the use of acceptances in the purchasing of raw cotton and the proposal to establish a chain of warehouses, instituted by our Cotton Buying Committee, of which Randall N. Durfee, of Fall River, is the able chairman, are possibly the most important, and will have perhaps the most far-reaching effects of any of the association's activities of the last few months.

When it is considered that New England mills will this year use raw cotton worth, at present prices, over \$400,000,000, the burden placed upon the mills and a small group of northern bankers, at a time when Government demands have already strained the financial condition of the country, the importance of this movement, not only to the industry, but to the country as a whole, becomes clear. You will all be interested to

know that many mills have already begun to purchase cotton by this method, and that acceptances based on the sale of cotton are becoming more and more common in the New York acceptance market, while a discount corporation which will deal principally in cotton paper is now in process of formation.

Cotton Warehouse Vital.

Closely allied with this acceptance movement is the plan to establish a chain of cotton warehouses in both Southern and Northern ports, under the direct control of the secretary of agriculture and to issue warehouse receipts guaranteeing the quantity and grade of cotton stored. Such receipts would furnish the very best collateral, and, if attached to trade acceptances, would immediately put the later into the highest class of commercial paper, regardless of the financial standing of the drawers or acceptors. This would tend to stabilize the price of cotton—an end which is very desirable. Moreover, such warehouses in the North would probably result in the establishment of large spot markets here, and would also prevent a recurrence of shortages of cotton due to transportation difficulties.

Another of our important committees is that on Foreign Trade headed by John S. Lawrence. This committee was instrumental in influencing the Government to take steps which led to the restriction of exports of cotton to so-called neutral countries which were forwarding their imports to the Central Powers.

Following Tariff and Taxation Closely.

The matter of tariff is of course in abeyance for the present, but your Committee on Tariff and Taxation is collecting all possible information in regard to the subject in order that when the time comes for a revision they shall be prepared to discuss the matter intelligently with the Tariff Commission at Washington. They have also engaged Arthur R. Marsh, the well-known economist to follow the course of the present revenue bill and to advise the committee, and, through the committee, the association, what steps may seem wise for the best protection of our members' interests.

Start Research Soon.

The Committee on Research is planning a work which, if brought to fruition, promises to be of great and lasting importance to the in-

dustry. Our knowledge of the cotton fiber and the chemistry of textile manufacture is still very incomplete. A Provisional Committee of Research and Education for the Cotton Industry in England has evolved a very complete plan and already started research work in that country, and, if America is not to fall behind our brothers across the water, we, too, must soon take steps in this direction. The work necessarily moves slowly, but it is nevertheless progressing, and the committee hopes to be able to report an actual start in the near future.

Transportation Problems.

Another matter which promises to be of far-reaching importance to the cotton manufacturer is the recommendation recently made by a special committee to the Railroad Administration, as a result of the activities of your Transportation Committee, to the effect that a differential freight rate be established on shipments of cotton compressed to a high density. The committee has also kept in close touch with the Coastwise Steamship Advisory Committee and has arranged for a number of special shipments of cotton direct from Southern to Northern ports.

Need More Sustaining Members.

During the past year neither the Life nor Associate members have increased their number materially, but the number of active members has increased from 600 to 625 and the association now has about 170 sustaining members. These sustaining members, whose dues are based on 25 cents for each thousand dollars of mill payroll, are really carrying the financial burden of the association, and it is very important that more mills should take this form of membership. The president of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers recently informed me that practically all of the Southern mills were members of the American Association, and as we are co-operating with them, through the National Council, in a great many matters which are vital to all manufacturers, we feel that all textile mills in the North should be members of the National Association.

Object of Price Fixing Not Yet Attained.

The stabilization of prices by Government action has, of course, changed the whole trend of the cotton trade but, so far as I can see, the original subject—the reduction

of prices to the ultimate consumer—has not been accomplished. Manufacturers' prices were fixed some time ago but second hand distributors' figures have only recently been fixed. Reductions to and by retailers may follow but such a result is not yet apparent.

With the price of manufactured goods fixed there is, of course, none but a selfish reason why the raw material price should not also be fixed. In fact the establishment of the prices for goods first and raw material afterward (if that desirable object is ever attained) is one of the most foolish examples I know of placing the cart before the horse.

Immigration and Standardized Wages.

With mills running only about 75 per cent of capacity because of the shortage of labor, the Labor Committee has recommended that the present Immigration Laws be further relaxed and a supply of labor attracted to this country. The War Labor Policies Board has announced its intention of standardizing wages and occupations, in order that the present high rate of labor turnover may be reduced, and, in the hope that such a step will result in a more stable market, the board has been requested to undertake this work in the cotton manufacturing industry as soon as possible.

Wages have reached so high a level as to destroy the incentive to strenuous work made necessary by lower wages. Only because of war demands is it possible to blame labor for this situation, for, speaking quite impartially, the labor element has just as much right to leisure as any other class, but, because of the vastness and gravity of the struggle in which we are engaged such slackness at the present time might be stigmatized as criminal.

Sees Danger in Labor Unions.

Another and still more vital problem is what I call the menace of the unions. It is no use mincing matters, gentlemen, union labor has not acted and is not acting in the manner necessary to the life and welfare of the allied nations.

On sadly too many occasions have we seen the national necessity exploited by the labor unions to extort higher and still higher wages and shorter hours of labor for groups already well paid and well treated. Time and again have different unions threatened to strike and actually struck work without adequate

(Continued on page 6.)

American Cotton Manufacturers Association Advises Mills To Stand Pat On Government Contracts

Following a meeting of the Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association on Nov. 4th the following letter was sent to the members of the Association.

November 4, 1918.
To the Members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association:
Gentlemen:

You are familiar with the effort of the Government to induce mills to accept contracts for goods containing restrictive clauses and of the action of our Board of Governors in session in Charlotte on October 14th, relative to same. It was the unanimous judgment of our Board then that "it could not see its way clear to advise the mills to rescind their action in declining Government contracts with these objectionable clauses included."

As a result of the individual action of manufacturers and of the attitude of our Board on October 14th, the vast bulk of contracts were returned, on the ground as set forth in our resolution,—that the inclusion of such restrictions was contrary to the spirit of the Supreme Court decisions; that the same were grossly discriminatory; furthermore that the effect of the operation of such would curtail production, which was essential to the winning of the war, etc.

The several Government departments thereupon issued new contracts identical with the old, save and except for the provision exempting from the restrictive clauses 'all goods already manufactured on this order and goods in process but that all additional goods shall be manufactured in full compliance with same.'

The mills were asked to sign these contracts, with the threat, more or less direct, that if they refused to do so, mandatory orders would be issued containing these restrictive clauses or that the mills would be commandeered.

Governors Meet—Action Taken.

Such a crisis having developed and the matter being of such vital importance, your president called another meeting of our Board of Governors, after carefully considering the situation in all its aspects with counsel, Messrs. Tillett & Guthrie, of Charlotte, N. C., probably the ablest legal counsel to be had in the Southeast.

Pursuant to this call, our Board met on Monday, November 4th, and after listening to the discussion, from the legal side of the question, as well as that of policy, and following various opinions pro and con expressed by various manufacturers, adopted the following resolution as expressing the sense of the Board:

"Resolved, That the cotton mills of the South have already shown and are willing to continue to show their patriotic desire to aid their Government in every possible way towards winning of the war, consistent with the laws of the States and the Nation, but are unwilling to accept orders from the War and other Departments of the Government which contain restrictive clauses contrary to the laws of the respective States in which they operate and in contradiction to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

"Resolved, fourthly, That the President of the Association be requested to notify the members of our Association, that, after carefully considering the action taken by the Government since the last meeting of the Board, the Board of Governors still adheres to the action of the Board taken at the meeting of October 14th and the Board does not now see its way clear to advise its members to rescind their action declining contracts with the objectionable clauses inserted."

The Board in acting as it did was moved by two primary considerations, with, of course, many other contributing factors: First, the legal phase of the situation; and Second, that of policy.

The Legal Phase.

In respect to the legal phase of

the proposition, our counsel were most positive in their statements to the effect that there is no warrant in law for the insertion of these clauses in the mandatory orders and that such procedure, if resorted to, would be a "high-handed usurpation of authority." In fact, Mr. Tillett expressed the most careful conviction that such mandatory orders with these clauses inserted would never be issued. He stated that the Government had the authority, as a war measure, to commandeer plants but that this was a most difficult task insofar as the cotton industry was concerned. There is no question but that the goods desired may be obtained without recourse to this drastic action. The claim that the insertion of these clauses are war measures was characterized as unwarranted—on the contrary that the effect will be to curtail production and as a war measure, they should be left out, even though permitted by law.

That of Policy.

As to the consideration of policy, it was the opinion of the majority of the Board that the acceptance of these clauses would be distinctly contrary to the spirit of the decision of the United States Supreme Court; that such would be grossly discriminatory in that mills on civ-

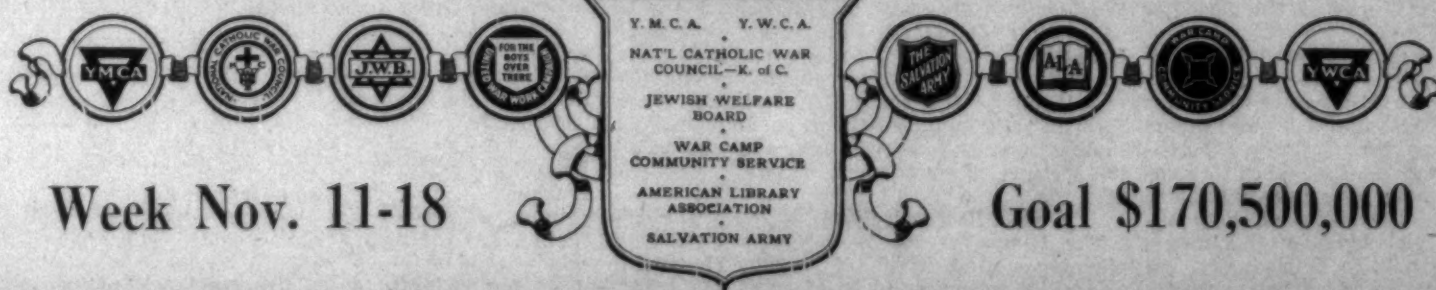
(Continued on Page 19.)

JUST THINK FOR A MOMENT what it means for our boys "over there" to have a warm, friendly place to spend their off-duty hours—a home where they can write to their loved ones, or play or read or study; a place where they can worship after the dictates of their own hearts and feel the touch of Christian friends.


That's what the Y. M. C. A. and these other great army welfare organizations mean to our brave lads overseas—that and **VASTLY MORE!**

Can you deny **THEM** the dollar you can afford to give that they may be kept happy?

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN



Y.M.C.A. Y.W.C.A.
NAT'L CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL—K. of C.
JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
SALVATION ARMY



Week Nov. 11-18

Goal \$170,500,000

KEEP 'EM SMILING!



"It takes so little to make us glad,
Just a cheering clasp of a friendly
hand,
Just a word from one who can
understand;
And we finish the task we long
have planned,
And we lose the doubt, and the fear
we had—
So little it takes to make us glad!"

Germany Liquidates Valuable Alsatian Textile Industries at One-Fifth of Real Worth.

(Report given Daily News Record, by A. Mitchell Palmer.)

The detailed history of the liquidation by Germany of the textile industries in Alsace Lorraine is con-

tained in a highly interesting report by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian.

Mr. Palmer pointed out that while the Germans have several times protested against the activities of the Alien Property Custodian in taking control of German property in this country, the report of the French

commission showed how Germany had ignored all laws and precedents in taking over the valuable Alsatian industries.

The report was furnished to Mr. Palmer by the French High Commission, which made a thorough investigation of the situation. It describes the plan of the German Gov-

ernment to take over 690,000 spindles and 10,600 looms out of a total of 1,900,000 spindles and 46,000 looms of the cotton industry of Alsace. More than 20 firms are mentioned. According to the circumstances, the purchase of the entire industry or only of the French interests is contemplated. Acquisition of a majority of the 568,000 spindles and 10,000 looms of the woolen industry is also planned by the German Syndicate organized for that purpose.

The report points out that before the war, the textile industries were in the hands of French and Alsatian capitalists for the Germans had not succeeded in getting either of their money or their men into the factories.

Took Advantage of Liquidation Laws.

"The German Government," says the report, "seized the opportunity given by the enforcement of the laws of liquidation of enemy property to take possession of a flourishing industry which they had long coveted. We have been able to get authentic documents concerning that seizure and the means they took to replace French and Alsatian capital by German capital."

The German decree providing for the liquidation for French firms dates from March, 1917, and plans to complete a program of liquidation were begun the following month. To accomplish their purpose, the War Committee of the Cotton Industries, appointed by the Prussian Ministry of War, named a sub-committee known as the Alsatian Textile Committee.

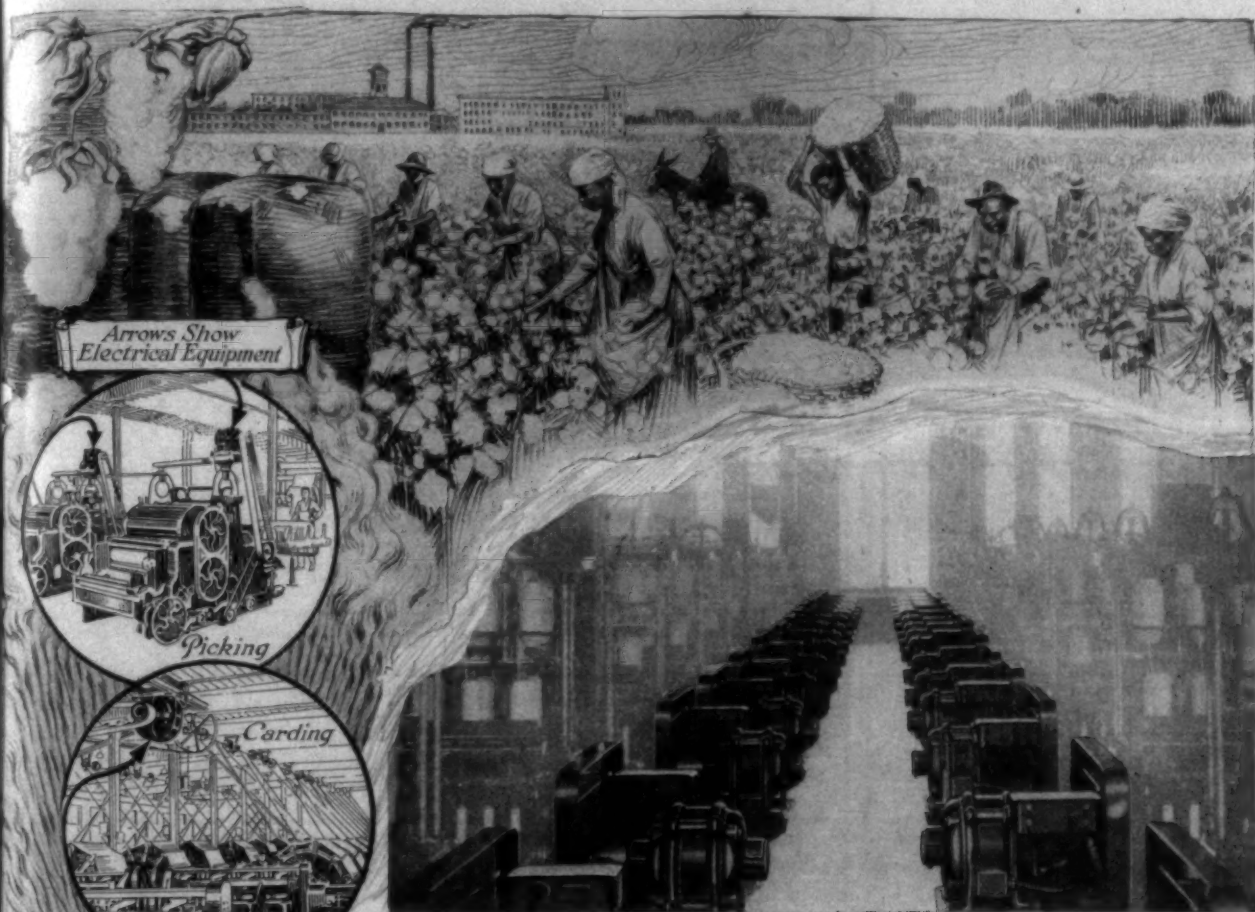
The first report of that committee attempted to justify the liquidations and although Germany had explained that such action was taken as a reprisal for so-called French liquidations, the report hardly mentions this, the principal argument advanced being the need for strengthening Germanism in these countries, by giving German manufacturers control of the French and Alsatian industries.

The report says: "It is necessary to unite the separate parts into a whole whose elements will be specialized from a technical point of view; and the necessary expenditures for replacing the old machinery and requiring the damage due to the war must not be feared."

The desire of German monopoly which inspires all these actions is causing them to use these methods—viz: renewal of old plant and centralization of work, the French commission comments.

Substitute Fictitious Valuation.

In estimating the value of the Alsatian industries, the German Committee allowed for depreciation of 15 per cent per year until the day of the complete resumption of work, attempting to justify it by the loss occasioned by the closing of the factories owing to war conditions. The report also provides that payment is not to be made until after the conclusion of peace, deduction to be made of all charges due to war which may be done in the meantime and the reservation owing to the possible rectification of the Alsatian frontier which may be imposed upon Germany.



G-E Motor Driving Spinning Room, Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.

Electric Power For Maximum Production

Electric power from G-E Motors is a necessary condition where most product of highest quality is desired at least power cost in textile mills.

G-E Motors have been specially developed for the individual drive of spinning and twisting frames to permit maximum production and ideal operating conditions at maximum constant speed.

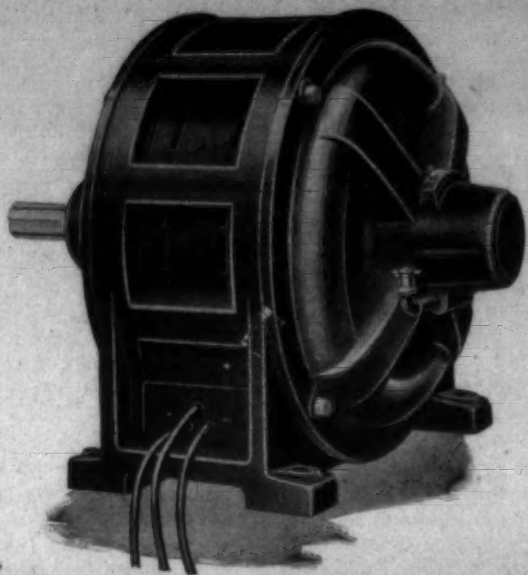
Losses and danger due to line shafting and belts are eliminated by the use of G-E individual motor drive for spinning frames. The dirt and fly, that are circulated by belts and pulleys and often spoil yarn, are likewise eliminated.

The indestructible windings for these motors; their fans which assure positive ventilation; the waste-packed bearings that require minimum attention and use least oil without leaking; the extra-heavy shafts assure continuity of operation and, therefore, permit maximum production.

Let our specialists look over your power problems and give you the benefit of their experience obtained in supplying most of the motor drives in use today.

Principal Office: Schenectady, N. Y.
Mill Power Dept. Boston, Mass. 44-5

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY



We have in stock, at the present time, for immediate acceptance, subject to prior sale, the following:

- 2— 5 H.P., 1800 R.P.M., 2 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 Volt
- 3— 3 H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 2 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 Volt
- 1—20 H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 2 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 Volt
- 1—15 H.P., 900 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 30 Cycle, 440 Volt
- 3—50 H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 2 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 Volt
- 3—50 H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 440 Volt
- 1—50 H.P., 900 R.P.M., 2 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 Volt

The following motors can be shipped in two weeks:

- 2— 3 H.P., 900 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt
- 6— 5 H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt
- 4— 5 H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 2 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt
- 9— 7½ H.P., 1800 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt
- 5—10 H.P., 1800 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt
- 4—10 H.P., 1800 R.P.M., 2 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt
- 6— 7½ H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt
- 4— 7½ H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 2 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt
- 1— 5 H.P., 900 R.P.M., 2 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt
- 4— 5 H.P., 900 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt

Howell Electric Motors Company

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY

HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

Prize Winners at Chadwick-Hoskins Mills.

Although the usual flower show at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills could not be held because of influenza, a committee made an examination of the yards and the following are the winners of the leading prizes at each mill:

Prizes at Mills No. 1 and 2.	
Mrs. E. M. Hendricks.....	\$10.00
Mrs. H. C. Redding.....	7.50
Mrs. Rome Gaddey.....	6.00
Miss Lula Hall.....	6.00
Mrs. Will Medlin.....	5.00
Mrs. Kate Bullard.....	5.00
Mrs. L. B. Walter.....	4.00
Mrs. J. J. Queen.....	4.00
Mrs. L. B. Purcell.....	4.00
Mrs. Henry Russell.....	4.00

Prizes at Mill No. 3.	
Mrs. Pangle.....	\$ 7.00
Mrs. S. O. Haney.....	5.00
Mrs. C. J. Gault.....	4.00

Prizes at Mill No. 4.

Mrs. W. A. Kenley.....	\$15.00
Mrs. V. B. Caudle.....	7.00
Mrs. J. C. Dodd.....	5.00
Mrs. W. F. Bennett.....	4.00
Mrs. J. A. Robinson.....	5.00
Mrs. L. A. Hopper.....	3.00

Mill No. 5, Pineville.

Mrs. Earnhart.....	\$ 5.00
Mr. Sanford.....	3.50
Mrs. J. M. James.....	3.00
Mrs. J. A. Hinson.....	2.00

Pullman car porters are to be replaced by women maids.

Over 16,000,000 women in this country do their own housework.

A woman is employed as lineman by a California telephone company.

Women ice wagon drivers in Indianapolis are proving a success.

Miss Ida L. Webster is sporting editor of a Toronto (Can.) newspaper.

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Write for prices and free samples

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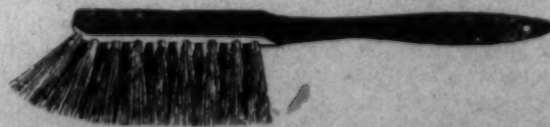
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GASTONIA, N. C.

CLEAN WITH FELTON'S

FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



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S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and
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York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

SULPHUR COLORS

Acid Colors

Turkey Red Oil

Direct Colors

U. C. Tallow, 98% fats

Basic Colors

U. S. Special Size

Hosiery Softener

Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting,
Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics.

Write for Samples and Quotations

Southern Representative:

R. T. GRANT, 198 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Parks-Cramer Message

"The G. M. Parks Co. has bought the Humidifier business of Stuart W. Cramer."

Thus read the opening sentence of a recent announcement in the textile press. It came as a surprise to many people. One Boston mill treasurer, a recent purchaser of a large Turbo equipment, said: "Parks, I'm really surprised. I bought your system because I like it best. How are you going to sell two systems so opposed to each other in principle? Seems to me you're trying to mix oil and water."

This same treasurer runs a mill where both cotton and silk goods are made. He has good customers for each. To some he sells cotton, to others silk mixtures. Two distinct products, both sold on their merits as the trade demands.

As for oil and the water, there's no need of attempting to mix them. Just keep them separate and sell oil to the man who needs oil, water to him who ought to have water. And that's what we propose to do.

The G. M. Parks Co. was established in 1872.

The piping business in those days—in common with many others—suffered from a disease called rule o'thumb. The service it gave was inherently honest, but not exact. As a rule it was not held in over good repute and its history as a banking bet was doubtful.

The piping business for New England in those days centered in Boston. In fact, Boston pioneered the industry for this country. Time was when the National Tube Company made pipe in East Boston.

During the early years of

our attempts at business expansion, our sales force was often greeted with, "We get our work done by ——— in Boston."

This running around New England trying to build up a personal acquaintance was a slow and costly job. It wasn't getting us there fast enough. We wanted people to think Parks every time they thought piping—just as the Southern lad always supposed damyankee was one word, because he never heard them used separately.

So in March, 1904, Parks' Piping Parables, older brother of the Fog Horn, was mailed to a select list of about a thousand New England manufacturers. It has gone every month since, and some have kept every copy. Its merit, if it had any, is not literary. It lies perhaps as much in the audacity of the idea as applied to a then small piping concern, and to a tenacity of purpose rare in house organs.

Bert Thompson was at the Amoskeag in those days—mechanical superintendent. He'd given birth to the Turbo Humidifier and was looking for a nurse. He read the Parables. We adopted the Turbo and now Bert's a stockholder, director and vice-president. It's through the Turbo that our intimate acquaintance with the textile industry began.

In the humidifier business in the United States at a guess The G. M. Parks Co. ranked third in volume. There have been two reasons for this in the past. First, we had a mill piping business that interested us and was too valuable to drop. With increased service it had shown corresponding

growth.

In the piping business we occupied the unique field of having nothing in particular to exploit. We could approach a problem professionally. In the humidifier business we could not. We either had to sell a man a Turbo equipment or nothing at all. We had but one system.

While we honestly believed, and do still, that the Turbo was the best of its type, it was apparent that other types had a distinct field, a decided following and an engineering preference. We wanted very much to approach the humidifier prospect in the same impartial way as we approached the piping prospect to help solve his problem with the right apparatus.

Now that the Cramer line is added to the Turbo line, this will be possible—for in quality, design and workmanship; yes, and in business codes, the two houses had much in common.

I was talking this change over with a Fitchburg manufacturing friend the other day and he said: "I am sorry to see the old name go. It perpetuated your father's name and even though he is gone, I had the feeling that his name shed the mantle of his character on the business—it always stood for quality."

And so has the name of Cramer stood for quality. His ideal has never been—"How cheap," but "how well"? In the Southland where the name of Stuart W. Cramer is best known, his worst enemy, if he has one, would have to admit that Mr. Cramer has been a wonderful power and prominent figure in the develop-

ment of the textile industry of the south.

Things hyphenated have been a bit unpopular in this country recently, but there's nothing un-American about the hyphenation of these two names. Our old big chief, if he were still here, would probably be the first to suggest the dropping of his individual initials, and connecting these two names together.

So much for the past and present. For the future, we look forward to so adding to our service and facilities in the South, that you will instinctively turn to us when you have a mill piping problem.

Our sort of service, the kind we have been delivering in New England, the kind that puts mill piping on as scientific a basis as possible, we believe will always be in demand wherever there is a smoke stack and a pile of coal at the foot of it. It isn't the kind that is settled at the point of a lead pencil. It can't be—for quality and length of days in our kind of goods can't be synonymous with cheap.

And in addition, we don't happen to know of another concern in the United States qualified by experience, training, engineering knowledge and contracting ability to take in one contract all the piping requirements of a modern textile mill, and at the same time furnish any type of humidifying apparatus that conditions may demand or the purchaser prefer.

Thus we hope to serve the textile industry, and we expect to be rewarded only in proportion to the service which we may truly render.

Parks - Cramer Company

970 Main Street
FITCHBURG, MASS.

WITH OFFICES AT
Old South Bldg.
BOSTON, MASS.

Court House Square
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

United Research Work in Cotton to Start Soon.

(Continued from Page 3.)

reason and on the most trivial pretexts, the only possible reason being that they knew employers were hopelessly handicapped in the fight by reason of the national need.

A law making the arbitration of disputes compulsory and the calling of strikes a criminal offense, for the duration of the war, would have been of untold benefit to the nation for the past 18 months and would be for a good many months to come, but unfortunately our Government has not seen fit to pass such a measure.

Says Day of Closed Shops Is Not Far Off.

Sooner or later this menace of the unions will have to be met and defeated or it will undermine the whole commercial structure. By reason of their undeniable success in obtaining benefits for their members they are rapidly growing stronger, and, what is worse from our point of view, there is no real, organized opposition. As yet no serious attempt has been made to apply the principle of the closed shop to the cotton manufacturing industry, but the signs of the times are that the day is not far distant when an attempt will be made by the unions to force the employment of nothing but union labor in our mills. Are we taking any steps to prevent this? At the present time the majority of our workers are outside the unions but more and more members are gradually being enrolled, so that the day will inevitably

come when the unions will be able to coerce otherwise indifferent or unwilling labor into membership.

As I said before, sooner or later employers will have to organize to combat this menace and the more concerted our action the greater the success will such a movement meet.

Legislation should be introduced making the forcing of non-union labor into the unions by any means whatsoever, and the calling of strikes on account of the employment of non-union workers illegal acts. Candidly, it seems to me that from year to year manufacturers in all sections of the community shirk this ever growing problem of aggression by the unions, though finally it will have to be fought.

The trouble is that each of the two great political parties are too afraid of the loss of votes to take the responsibility for any measure of restriction; if the Republican party should introduce any such legislation on the subject the Democratic party would consider the opportunity a political trump card, vice versa.

May I here digress a little to say that I consider the action of the cotton growers of the United States, in their attempts to extort extraordinarily high prices for their product, are pursuing a very short-sighted policy, for the reason that such high prices can only add greater incentive to the desire of the British to develop their own cotton growing areas. We ourselves hardly realize what the building of say 2,000 miles of railroad in West Africa will do toward opening up some

of the finest cotton growing country in the world. Such a development is not only possible but exceedingly probable.

I do not consider the demand for an eight-hour day at all sincere, but merely a pretext for securing higher pay for any hours worked over eight per day—eight hours is not the limit of physical capacity. The whole business savors of extortion and preying on national interests and should be combatted to the greatest possible extent compatible with the interests of the country.

My own opinion is that the present excessively aggressive arrogance of labor far outstrips anything in the last 50 years which might be cited by the demagogue as "the tyranny of capital."

I should like to see some action taken in the direction of organizing

employers to combat the increasing aggressiveness of labor.

What channels the trade of the world will take after the war no one, of course, can foresee, but intelligent anticipation and preparation will enable us to go far in insuring that we get a fair share of the world's commerce. European countries have already taken notable steps in this direction, and we, as one of the most enlightened nations of the earth must not be behind them. Many old barriers and prejudices have been and will be swept aside, and probably many new ones raised, but whatever the outcome it is necessary that we take every possible step in preparation, so that we may take, and successfully fill, our place as a leader of the nations of the world.

An Unusual Roving Can—The LAMINAR, made of Vul-Cot Fibre

LAMINAR receptacles are made of an extra high grade of vulcanized cotton fibre, known as Vul-Cot.

They will not dent, crack or split in ordinary use. They will not rust or corrode, nor will the material weaken with time.

Write for Bulletin, samples or materials and prices.

VUL-COT Fibre, the material of which these durable LAMINAR receptacles are made, is used extensively as electrical insulation, mechanical parts, etc. It is economical. Every manufacturer should know its merits.

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Head Office and Factories,

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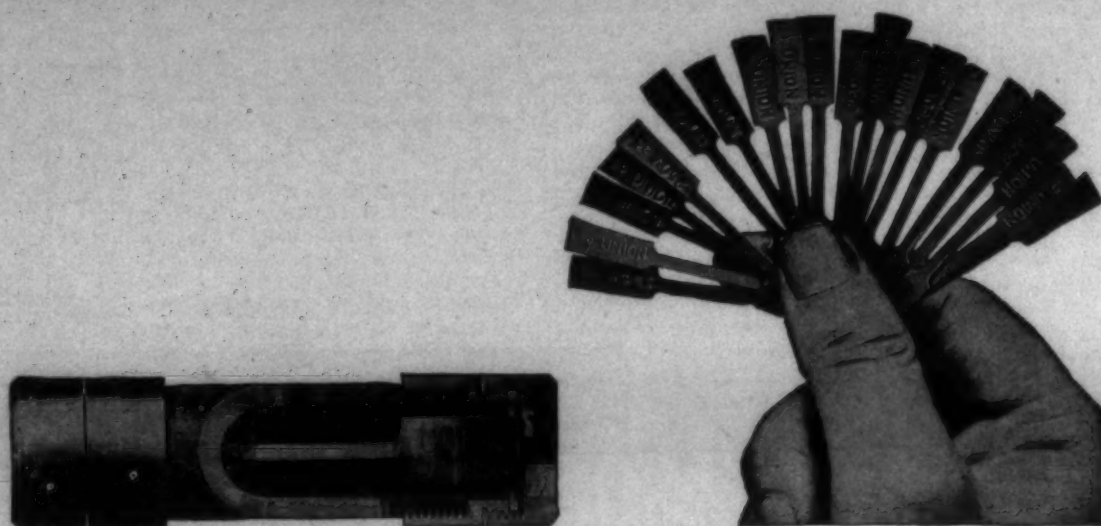
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A New Dollar for Five Cents

If you could spend a dollar,—get value received for it, and then buy that dollar back again for five cents, you'd jump at the chance wouldn't you?

That's exactly what you can do with "UNION" Renewable Fuses.

All the while they are installed on your circuits they are working for you,—protecting your interests,—giving you value received. Then when one blows out, you can make it *new* again for only five per cent of its original cost.

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**BUY YOUR DOLLARS BACK AGAIN
AT 5 CENTS EACH.**

On all circuits not subject to frequent overloads "UNION" N. E. Code Standard Fuses will operate with the utmost satisfaction and at minimum expense.

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FUSE YOUR CIRCUITS THE "UNION" WAY

Chicago Fuse Mfg Co.

Renewable and Non-Renewable Fuses

Chicago



New York

Several Hosiery Mills Seeking New Business.

While not generally admitted, it is apparent that the trend of the hosiery market is turning in favor of the buyer. Not a few manufacturers have reached a position where they are in need of additional business to keep their machinery employed, and have so advised their selling agents. As yet, however, sellers have found no great desire on the part of buyers to place new orders, and so far as actual trading is concerned there is no real change in the market.

Mills now are beginning to run out of war orders and for the present at least no further Government business is in sight; that is, so far as cotton socks are concerned. This leaves the mills open for civilian orders and the time is apparently here when mills must seek the latter.

Peace talk in its various phases is being more keenly felt than previously thought possible. Because of the recent international developments there is an undeniable tendency among jobbers to go slow and to confine their operations close to a basis of positive near needs. An apparent majority of buyers, and particularly those from the West, are imbued with the belief that a declaration of peace will be followed by a general decline in prices. The arguments influencing such a belief may not be sound, yet buyers are willing to accept and adhere to them. They are materially aided in their policy of making small purchases in that they have a fair amount of merchandise in hand. In fact, reports coming from the principal jobbing centers are to the effect that several jobbers, through steady though small purchases during the last several months, have been successful in accumulating a sizeable amount of merchandise, and are now offering it to the retailers for spring delivery.—Textile World Journal.

The Thirtieth Division.

The following extract from a letter from Capt. Walter Clark, Jr., a brother of our editor, shows that the 30th Division, composed of boys from North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, are in the game: "In the recent fight around Cambrai in which the 30th Division took part, the 30th Division was to advance so far and capture certain

strongly defended trenches and then halt. An Australian division following them was then to pass through our lines and go still further forward. The story is told that our men cheered the Australians and as the Australians went through our lines, some of them yelled out, 'Are you coming, Yanks?' Our men jumped up and mingling with Australians, went ahead and aided the Australian advance although our division had gone as far as they were ordered to go. When the Australians finally captured all their objectives, Australian company commanders found they had nearly two companies, one of Australian and the other American."

It takes over 20,000 bales a year to provide absorbent cotton to stanch and bind the wounds of the injured.

Mills Have No Fine Combed Goods to Offer.

According to reports from the mills, no fine combed goods are left to offer. Business is quiet but mills have nothing with which to make it any more active and holders in this market show no disposition to shade prices sufficiently to interest buyers. Inquiry amounts to very little these days, though some seem to think that shaded prices would bring out more or less important buying.

In the absence of experiments, it is quite impossible to say whether this is true or not. Buyers appear to be quite as conservative as sellers and the situation offers no indication of a change. Now and then an inquiry is received, though the mails have brought no very large

ones, or very many of any size, of late. Some believe the recent inquiries have been more to feel out the market than to actually learn for what the goods could be bought. They may have orders back of them, but a number of interests are skeptical, pending further information with regard to their real character. Without question, one man said this market is as quiet as it ever has been. A revival is looked for after the next price fixing arrangements are completed, but not much additional business is anticipated before that time.—Daily News Record.

Clover, S. C.—The Imperial Overhaulers of Greenville, S. C., are now completing a thorough overhauling of all spinning and twistors for Clover Cotton Mills.

THE "UTSMAN" QUILL CLEANING MACHINE

Time SAVED is worth more than Money now.
Speed Up Production; Save Labor and Quills;
Make the best of the Labor Shortage;
Automatic Machinery will help you do it!
Now think it over and write us.

CATALOG ON REQUEST

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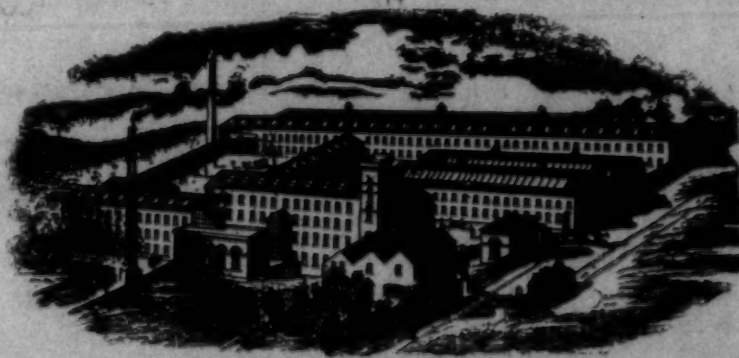
P. O. Box 88

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

41½ Peters Street

P. O. Box 793

ATLANTA, GA.



Extracts From Letters Received by the War Risk Insurance Bureau From Women Not Receiving Their Money from the Government.

"I ain't receive no pay since my husband has gone from no where."

"My husband has gone away at crystal beach. He has got a few days furlow and has been away on the mind sweepers."

"We have your letter. I am his grandfather and grandmother. He was born and brot up in this house according to your instructions."

"You have changed my little boy to a little girl. Will it make any difference?"

"Will you please send my money as soon as possible as I am walking about Boston like a bloody pauper."

"I do not receive my husband's pay. I will be compelled to live an immortal life."

"Please let me know if John had put in an application for a wife and child."

"You have taken my son away to fite and he was the best I ever had. Now you will have to keep me, or who in hell will if you don't?"

"My Bill has been put in charge of a spittoon (platoon). Will I get more pay now."

Killed by Fall in Elevator Shaft.

Early Ellis, 14 years old, was killed Friday when he fell down the elevator shaft in the Mecklenburg Mills in North Charlotte, N. C.

The boy, it was said, was preparing to leave the mill about dark, and went to the elevator to be taken to

the ground floor. He missed the elevator and fell straight down the shaft to the ground floor, where he was picked up by friends and medical aid summoned. The boy's injuries were fatal and he died soon after the accident.

Early Ellis was a son of T. L. Ellis, residing at the Mecklenburg Mills.

New Child Labor Bill May Be Attached to Revenue Measure.

Washington.—It is reported here that a child labor measure, based on the federal taxing power, will be introduced without doubt in the senate soon after election. It will probably be attached to the revenue bill as an amendment.

Its terms were drawn up by Dean Roscoe Pound, of the Harvard law school; Dean Henry Moore Bate, of the law school of the University of Michigan, and Prof. Thomas I. Parkinson, of Columbia University.

The provisions include a prohibitive excise tax on the value of articles produced in any mine or quarry in which within 30 days prior to removal of such produce children under 16 had been permitted to work, also a tax on the product of mills, workshops, canneries and factories in which children under 14 had been employed within 30 days of the removal of the goods, or in which children between 14 and 16 had been employed more than eight hours a day, more than six days a week, before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

**American Brilliant
Sulphur Blue
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other colors**

Manufactured at our works—
are distinguished by purity
and uniformity

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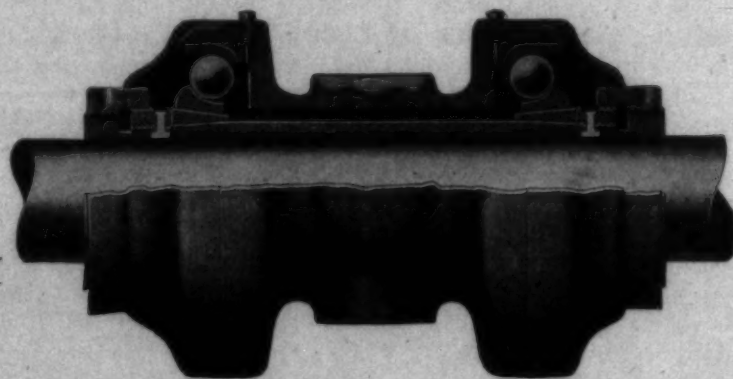
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a New
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To Us
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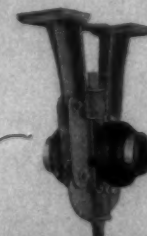
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They Will Fit Any Standard Hanger Frame

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

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ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1918

United War Work Campaign.

The United War Work Campaign for \$170,500,000 will begin on Nov. 11th and end Nov. 18th.

There are some who are inclined to look upon prospects of peace as making this campaign unnecessary, but as a matter of fact peace will make it more necessary because it will be far more difficult to handle men while idle in foreign camps than when they had their spirit into actual fighting.

This campaign is to raise money for all of the agencies that look after the entertainment and the morals of our soldiers and in appreciation of the wonderful fighting that has been done by our men, those who have stayed safely at home, should dig down deep into their pockets and help to provide this \$170,500,000 for their welfare.

The amount raised will be divided among the various agencies as follows:

American Library Asso.	3,500,000
Jewish Welfare Board	3,500,000
National Catholic War Council	30,000,000
Nat. War Work Council	
Y. M. C. A.	100,000,000
Salvation Army	3,500,000
War Camp Community Service	15,000,000
War Camp Council, Y. W. C. A.	15,000,000

None of the money raised can be used for anything but war service.

Playing One Against the Other.

The actions of President Wilson in times of peace and in relation to domestic affairs has not caused us to be numbered among his real admirers, but we have the most intense admiration for the way in which he has played the war game.

It seems to have been the hand of destiny that placed at the head of the United States at such a time a man who was one of the world's greatest students of history and understood the most remote details of the amalgamation and absorption of the many races that were involved in this great war.

It had come to pass that in the many wars, since the days of "Attila the Hun," many races had been conquered and entire peoples made subject to the conquerors or else divided and through all the years the love of liberty has burned in the breast of such almost forgotten people as the Czechs, Slovaks, Jugoslovaks, Croats, Bohemians, Poles, etc., and even under oppression they had kept their national ideas and ambitions.

Prior to the entrance of the United States into this war these former nationalities saw no hope for them, for they knew that England, France and Russia had in times past conquered and subjugated smaller nations.

It appeared to them that if the

Allies won, their masters would simply be the Allies instead of Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey and therefore it suited them just as well to fight for the central powers.

From the entrance of the United States into the war, President Wilson from his intimate knowledge of the history of these small races began to play one against the other and to hold before them the beacon light of liberty through his famous declaration for the "right of self-determination for all peoples."

Through diplomatic channels and by sending secret service messengers into the section of Austria-Hungary peopled by the Czechs, Slovaks, etc., he stirred the fires of their love of independence and started a fermentation that has torn Austria-Hungary apart.

We have just seen the unconditional surrender of Austria-Hungary after the capture of more than 300,000 men and Italy is ablaze with joy over a great military feat but thinking men know that that victory was won at Washington, D. C.

The army of Austria-Hungary that had swept down over northern Italy in 1917 and all but broke the military power of that country, ran like a flock of sheep before an Italian drive two weeks ago and vast numbers laid down their arms.

"A house divided against itself can not stand" and inspired by President Wilson's pledge for the self-determination of peoples, the various nationalities in Austria-Hungary had boldly declared their independence of Emperor Charles.

A large per cent of the soldiers upon the Italian front belonged to the nationalities that had declared their independence of the dual monarchy and having no interest in its battles they did not propose to give their lives and welcomed the opportunity to retreat or surrender.

There was some real fighting by the Austria-Germans but the battle front fell to pieces like a house of cards because most of the Austria-Hungarian army wanted to get home and assist in re-establishing those countries of which they had dreamed throughout years of oppression.

When history is written after the passion of war has died, there will be an interesting chapter telling how Austria-Hungary was shaken to pieces by liberty rays sent out from Washington, D. C.

Installed Puro in Our New Offices.

One of the first things that we ordered for our new offices and print shop at 39 South Church street, Charlotte, N. C., was a Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain. It shows our belief in them as a necessity for every place where persons are employed.

Columbus Meeting Next Week.

We are glad to receive so many letters from our friends in Georgia and Alabama stating that they will see us next week at the Columbus, Ga., meeting of the Southern Textile Association.

We believe that there will be a very large attendance and we urge every superintendent and overseer to be at Columbus on Nov. 15th and 16th for we believe that it will be a meeting worth attending.

Matt Ousley Will Take New Agency.

Matt Ousley of Greenville, S. C., recently resigned as Southern representative of the U. S. Ring Traveler Co. for the purpose of entering the army, but the sudden turn of affairs towards peace has practically decided him against such course as there is no patriotism in being a warrior in peace time.

Should the war continue he will enter the service but otherwise will accept one of the machinery agencies that he has been offered as he feels that they offer larger opportunities than his former business.

Since coming South, Matt Ousley has not only developed a very fine business for the high grade products of the U. S. Ring Traveler Co., but has thoroughly identified himself with this section and has a host of friends who are glad to know that he will remain here.

John L. Garrou Dead.

John L. Garrou, prominent cotton manufacturer of Morganton and Valdese, N. C., died Tuesday afternoon after a week's illness of influenza followed by double pneumonia.

Though only 32 years of age his success has been phenomenal and due to his energy and perseverance the Valdese Manufacturing Co., had, under his management become one of the most successful mills of the state. It was doubtless to his ministrations to his employees who have been sorely afflicted with influenza that he contracted the disease which caused his death.

Mr. Garrou was a native Waldensian, born in Piedmont, Italy, and coming with his parents to this country 25 years ago when the Waldensian colony was established in Burke county. He moved his family to Morganton two years ago, having business interests there also, but went every day to Valdese where he was regarded as first citizen. He was intensely interested in war work and was a leader in every patriotic campaign in the county.

Duck Mill, Great Falls Mfg. Co.

Rockingham, N. C.

M. L. Picklesimer...Superintendent
R. L. Medlin.....Weaver
B. E. Crawford.....Cloth Room

The Pell City Manufacturing Co. Pell City, Ala.

E. A. Thompson....Superintendent
J. O. Edwards.....Carder
J. T. Edmonds.....Spinner
J. C. Meehan.....Weaver
F. A. Wright.....Cloth Room
Thomas Mungall.....Dyer
J. F. Harmon.....Master Mechanic

Personal News

C. A. Sweet, Sr., has resigned as manager of the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middletown, Ga.

R. R. Johnson has been appointed spinning overseer at the Scott-dale (Ga.) Mills.

N. G. Mauney has resigned as spinning overseer at the Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Wm. Duren has resigned as master mechanic and engineer at the Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

S. W. Austin has been promoted to second hand in spinning in Mill No. 2, Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Joseph Blackburn is now in charge of the weaving and finishing rooms at Ranlo Mills, Ranlo, N. C.

T. W. Silvey, from Dalton, Ga., has been appointed overseer of knitting at Acworth (Ga.) Hosiery Mills.

W. L. Myers, from Bladenboro, N. C., has been appointed overseer of carding at Greenville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. A. Caldwell, from Barnesville, Ga., has been appointed overseer carding at Cochrane (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. L. Underwood, from Cedartown, Ga., has gone to Aragon (Ga.) Cotton Mills where he has a place as card grinder.

J. M. Jolly has recently taken charge of the spinning department of Plawman Yarn Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

W. R. Smith, from Darlington, S. C., has accepted position of overseer spinning with Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

W. M. Melton, from Selma, Ala., has been appointed section man in spinning at Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.

G. A. Lay of North Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Rex Spinning Co., Ranlo, N. C.

George Earnshaw, from Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is now with Greenville (N. C.) Cotton Mills as fixer in the carding department.

Jack Her, of the Keever Starch Company, and John E. Humphries, of the Dary Ring Traveler Company, paid us a visit this week.

T. L. Lawson has resigned as master mechanic at the Millen (Ga.) Mills to accept a similar position at the Tennelle (Ga.) Yarn Mill.

W. J. Hamilton, from New Brookland, S. C., has accepted position of card grinder at Johnston Manufacturing Company, North Charlotte, N. C.

H. Sid Wylie has resigned his position with the Draper Company to become overseer of weaving at the Piedmont Commission Company, Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. Holt has resigned as master mechanic at Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala., and gone to work for the U. S. nitrate plant being built near that place.

Henry Gann, who has been in the army stationed at Camp Sevier, S. C., has returned to Tallassee (Ala.) Mills and is head section man in spinning of Mill No. 2.

J. T. Buie, master mechanic at Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C., has resigned and taken work with R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

W. H. Sanders, formerly superintendent of the Hamilton-Carhart Mills No. 3 at Elberton, Ga., is now superintendent of the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middletown, Ga.

O. W. Fields has been promoted from night watchman to engineer and master mechanic at Cherry Mills, Florence, Ala. He is succeeded as night watchman by A. L. Milford.

C. L. Garner, formerly of Weldon, N. C., but who has been living in Petersburg, Va., for some time has returned to Rosemary, N. C., where he is now overseer spinning at Pat-teson Mills Company.

J. E. McGraw has resigned as overseer of carding at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., to become superintendent of the Robinson Spinning Company, Charlotte, N. C.

ALBANY GREASE

Celebrates its 50th anniversary. During the past half century Albany Grease has always given textile mills a lubrication service of the highest type. It has proven its efficiency and economy in lubricating cards, combers, drawing frames, looms, spinners, twistors, line shafting, motors, etc., in many mills. Write for samples.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St., New York



R. T. Grant, Southern representative of the Federal prison, Atlanta. The plant will have 500 broad looms.

L. B. Foster, who has been connected with Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, has been appointed agent for the new duck plant being erected by the govern- but have recovered.

A. T. Quantz, superintendent of the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., and R. L. Jordan, superintendent of the Aragon Mills of the same place, have both been sick with influenza but have recovered.

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Potato Starch

AS WELL AS ALL STARCHES

**TAPIOCA & SAGO FLOUR
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Special Sizings For Special Work

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Amanil Fast Yellow FF

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Alizarine Navy Blue R

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Sulphur Yellow R

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Sulphur Green 3 B

Sulphur Black RN

ACID

Amacid Fast Yellow R

Amacid Fast Brown G

Amacid Cloth Red B

Amacid Blue Black BN

CHROME

Alizarine Yellow 3C

Alizarine Brown G

Amacid Chrome Red BB

Alizarine Blue Black BB

ANTHRAQUINONE VAT—Amanil Vat Olive G

New England Office; 87 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Southern Office; Danville, Virginia

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Durham, N. C.—The Duke Yarn Mills will add 40 Whittin drawing frames and 6 heads of Normalair humidifiers to the present equipment. This mill has 7,012 spindles and makes 20s hosiery yarns.

Atlanta, Ga.—Beaver Duck Mills, recently referred to as incorporated with \$100,000 capital, will manufacture cotton duck and the organizations plans are now being formulated. W. D. Couch is the principal in this enterprise.

St. Pauls, N. C.—St. Pauls Cotton Mills are progressing with the plan for installing considerable new additional machinery, as mentioned in September. The equipment has been ordered and it includes 7,500 spindles, carding machines to match, 5 cone winders, yarn conditioning system, etc.

Newberry, S. C.—The Molloy Manufacturing Company is building an addition to care for 5,000 spindles and 272 40-inch Draper looms. Only part of this additional equipment will be placed immediately. At present the company is replacing all its old looms with new Drapers.

Lincolnton, N. C.—Boger & Crawford Spinning Mill is progressing with the construction of its plant detailed several months ago. The enterprise will include 12,000 spindles with accompanying machinery installed in a 184x104 foot concrete and brick construction mill. Electric power will drive this equipment on the production of 60s to 80s cotton yarn.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Exposition Cotton Mills are installing a generator and boilers to form a stand-by plant and as soon as these have been set up the plant can be operated entirely by steam power and there will be no danger of shut-downs because of a shortage of water at the hydro-electric plants.

Forest City, N. C.—W. P. Leister, organizer of the Wing Manufacturing Company, a small knitting mill

of this place, has disposed of his interest to Parley & Tanner and will retire from the management.

The Wing Manufacturing Company has been very successful, but was too small to justify Mr. Leister in devoting his time to it.

Charlotte, N. C.—It has been announced that the operation of the Mecklenburg Cotton Mill will continue under the general direction of George K. Tate. Notice was recently given in these columns of the sale of the Mecklenburg Cotton Mills to the McCandless interests of Salisbury, N. C. This mill was built by Robert L. Tate, and for some time was owned by the Coleman interests

of Whitmire, S. C. During the past year, however, the property was under the control of Alex Long, of Rock Hill, S. C.

Fire Destroys Picker Room Mooresville Cotton Mill.

Mooresville, N. C.—The Mooresville Cotton Mill, one of the largest in this section, was partially destroyed by fire Monday night, the picker room and cloth room suffering the most from the flames. All the machinery in the picker room was destroyed, and a large quantity of cloth in the cloth room was burned or charred so that it is useless.

The fire is believed to have started from a hot box on one of the machines. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

COTTON MILLS COMPANY PURCHASED BY A NEW YORK SYNDICATE.

Mr. Wm. H. Williamson Still Retains Substantial Interest in Concern.

Announcement was made yesterday that the controlling interest in the Pilot Cotton Mills Company of Raleigh, has been purchased by a syndicate formed by Mr. Frederick K. Rupprecht, president of Converse & Co., of New York City.

This mill was built in 1892 and the machinery put into operation in the spring of 1893, since which time it has been successfully managed by Mr. Wm. H. Williamson.

From an humble beginning, it has grown to be one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city, and has an annual output of many millions of yards of cloth. The Pilot brands of cloth are well known throughout this country and in many foreign markets.

Mr. William H. Williamson, the president and treasurer, still retains a substantial interest in the property and while doubtless he may later on retire from active management he will continue in an advisory capacity.

The personnel of the mill management will continue as heretofore. Mr. Rupprecht will have on his board of directors men representing strong financial interests among them Mr. E. V. B. Thayer, president of the Chase National Bank of New York City. A full board of directors and officers will be named in the near future.

Converse & Company, 79 Worth street, New York City, will continue as selling agents for the mill.

False Rumors Regarding Contract Cancellations.

Washington, D. C.—The committee on cotton distribution has been looking into false rumors which have been circulated to the effect

E. S. DRAPER

Landscape Architect and City Planner

505-506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages

**Better Lubrication
for Comb Boxes—
Lasts 5 to 6 times
as long as oil.**



This is an ideal place to demonstrate the superiority of NON-FLUID OIL over common oil.

NON-FLUID OIL not only gives the very best lubrication to the parts, but it costs far less than oil.

One filling of NON-FLUID OIL lasts 6 to 8 weeks in comb boxes against 1 week for oil.

This means a saving of lubricant as well as a saving in the labor of oiling.

NON-FLUID OIL is also most effective in lubricating cams, cylinder bearings, licker-in bearings of cards.

Write NOW for free testing samples. Mention whether your cards are old or new model.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.
165 Broadway New York

Branches: Atlanta, Ga. Charlotte, N. C.
Lewis W. Thomason, District Manager, Charlotte, North Carolina

MAKE EVERY CAR OF COAL LAST LONGER

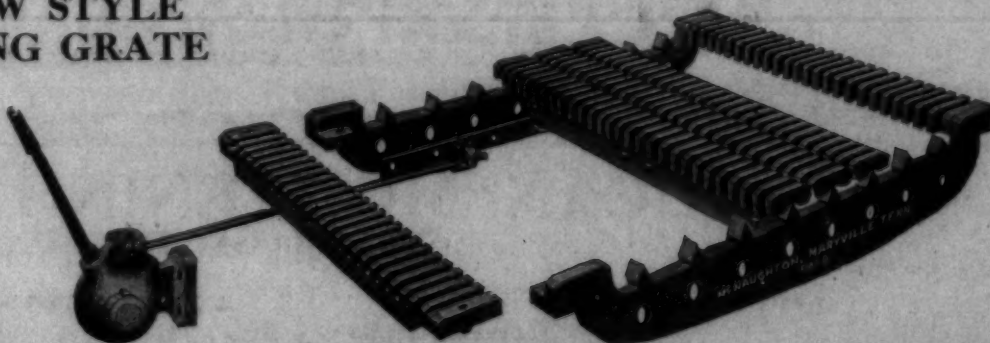
McNAUGHTON NEW STYLE SECTIONAL SHAKING GRATE

is a Brilliant Labor and Fuel Saver

Manufactured by the concern having the largest and best equipped exclusive grate bar plant in America, built up by its method of giving results.

It saves coal because it gives better combustion and because the fireman just naturally does his work so much better and easier with the use of it.

McNaughton Manufacturing Co.
MARYVILLE, TENN.



THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN

that extensive cancellation of contracts for cotton goods for use of the armies is being made. The matter has been discussed with the purchase, traffic and storage division of the war department, and with the cotton goods section of the war industries board.

They state that the reports of cancellation are unfounded and that only such cancellations have been made as have taken place normally from time to time during the progress of the war by mutual consent by reason of necessary changes in fabrics, needed replacements, variations in quality or other desired changes.

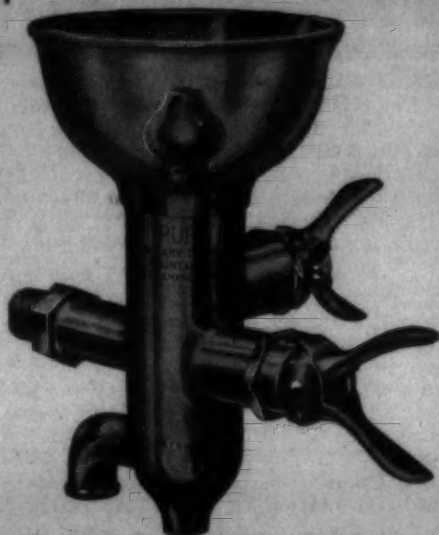
Agree on Standard Price for Compressing Cotton.

Washington, D. C.—By the request of the railroad administration the price-fixing committee of the war industries board met today with the representatives of the cotton compress companies and agree with them upon a price of 15 cents for each 100 pounds as being fair compensation for compressing cotton to load 75 bales for each 36-foot standard car. This price takes effect immediately and will remain in force up to and including July 31, 1919, and to apply to all points where cotton is thus compressed.

New Publication.

"Universal Winding" is the name of a new monthly publication published by the Universal Winding Company. The October issue contains 16 pages printed on coated stock and is of good typographical appearance. The frontispiece is a full-page portrait of the veteran president of the company, Joseph R. Leeson. The principal feature of the editorial page is a thoughtful and inspiring message to the employees by President Leeson; high

Have You Spanish Influenza in your Mill Village?



A Large Proportion is due to Your Drinking System

Why not play safe and install

PURO FOUNTAINS

Puro Prevents Spread of Disease

We have facts about the contamination from unsanitary drinking fountains—ask us about it.

PURO is absolutely the most sanitary—lips cannot touch the bubble.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
Haydenville, Mass.

E. S. PLAYER, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

"LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cans, Boxes, Barrels and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

Write us direct for newest catalog.

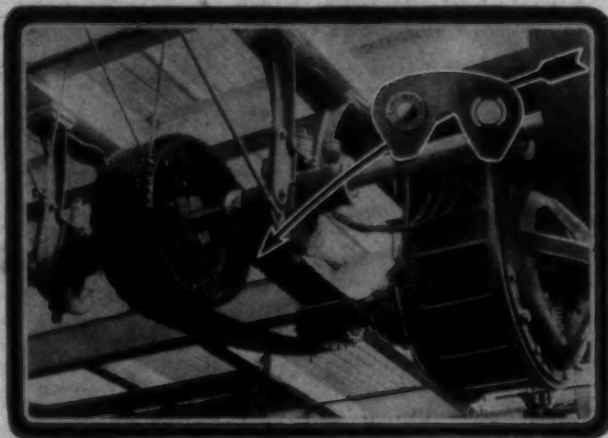
ROGERS Fibre Co.

Leatheroid Sales Division

1924 Filbert Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

quality production and complete equality among the workers is his text. One of the most impressive features of the issue is a list of former employees of the company, who are now serving with Uncle Sam; it occupies two pages of the paper and contains 197 names. There are several pages of letters from these men and also pictures and sketches of those who have distinguished themselves in the service. Among the interesting departments are those devoted to the employees' benefit association, the sporting page, and several columns of personals.



Lineshaft Drives

IF EVERY mill, factory and shop in the United States had this 98% efficient drive instead of power-wasting, slipping, leather belt drives, think how much their production would increase.

And increased production is just what our country needs today. Heed this statement. Write for our 128 page Data Book No. 125 and figure out for yourself how Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives can turn your present power waste into profits.

The book is free to those who want facts on the efficient transmission of power. Write today.

LINK-BELT COMPANY PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS
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LINK-BELT
SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD ROBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of

Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles. Enameled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Reinforcements.

Write for quotations.

**Give To Maintain The
Morale That Is
Winning
The War**



**UNITED WAR WORK
CAMPAIGN**

November 11-18

\$170,500,000

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

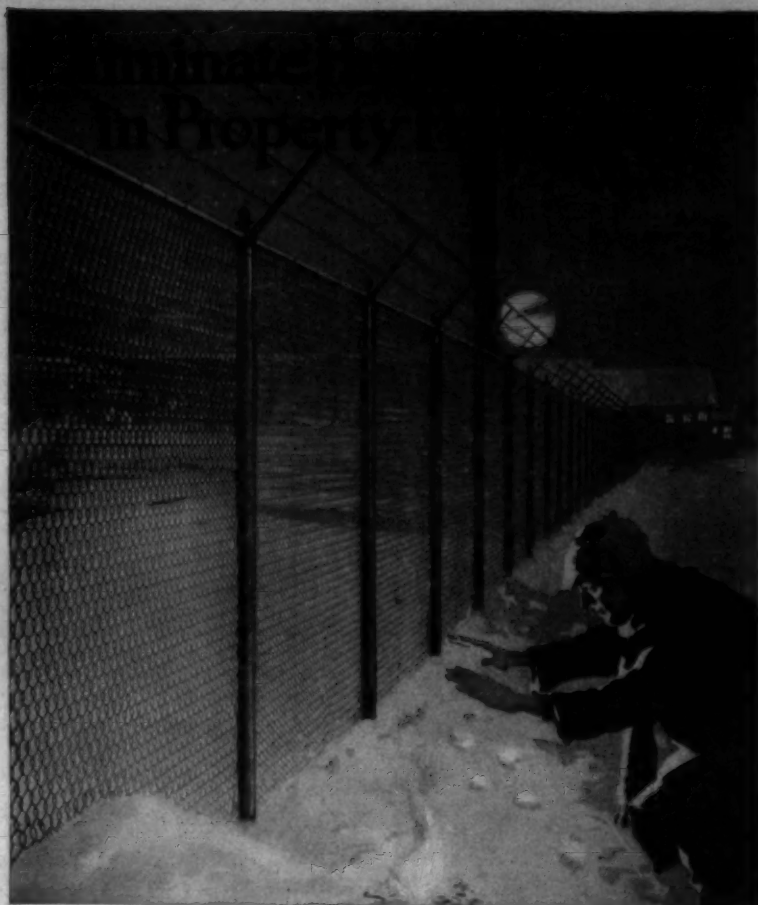
WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Anchor Post Fences

These are the nights when watchmen are tempted to think more of their personal comfort than of your plant's well being. The thief, the pillager and the firebug know the frailties of watchmen on such nights and time their acts accordingly. Foil their plans with an

ANCHOR POST FENCE of Chain Link Woven Steel

An Anchor Post Fence is on the defensive at all times and in all weather. It presents to the unwelcome trespasser a steel barrier so formidable that it discourages even the thought of penetrating or scaling it.

The outside of the fence presents a smooth, unbroken surface of Chain Link Fabric that not even a cat could climb. And it is topped with a barbed wire entanglement that is extremely business like.

There is no better or more lasting fence for the purpose than an Anchor Post Fence. Proof of it is in the class and number of Anchor Post protected government and private properties. Catalog 52.

ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS

ATLANTA, GA. OFFICE: EMPIRE BUILDING

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79 Milk St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Real Estate Trust Bldg.

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HARTFORD, CONN.
902 Main St.

2227—G

Germany Liquidates Valuable Alsation Textile Industries at One-Fifth of Real Worth.

(Continued from page 5.)

Concerning the method employed in liquidating the industries, the French commission says:

Absolute Government Control Demanded.

Ten firms, nine of which are Franco-Alsation, and one British, with an equipment of 500,000 spindles and 6,000 looms, were to be liquidated first. The Government imposed a series of general conditions, of which the following are the principal.

1.—The Government reserves the right to give or to refuse authorization for every purchase. Every intermediary is excluded.

2.—Every subsequent sale without

the consent of the Government is forbidden, both during the war and for a period of ten years after the conclusion of peace.

3.—The purchasers are required to continue the business at the old location, and with a minimum number of laborers. The number to be decided upon in agreement with the administration. They are to bind themselves to pay a certain minimum sum for taxes.

4.—The choice of all the directors, the members of the supervising council, and the important employees is to be notified by the Government, which may refuse its assent, in case the candidate does not seem to offer sufficient guarantee from the German National point of view.

Appraised at One-Fifth Real Value.

After this, the authorities pro-

Boiling Out, Dyeing, Fulling and Washing in One Continuous Operation

COMBINING these operations in our Hustler Continuous Process Machine, saves time, labor and materials, and consequently reduces cost.

Our multiple compartment Machine offers textile manufacturers an opportunity of producing quality goods at a greatly reduced cost. Let us figure on your proposition.

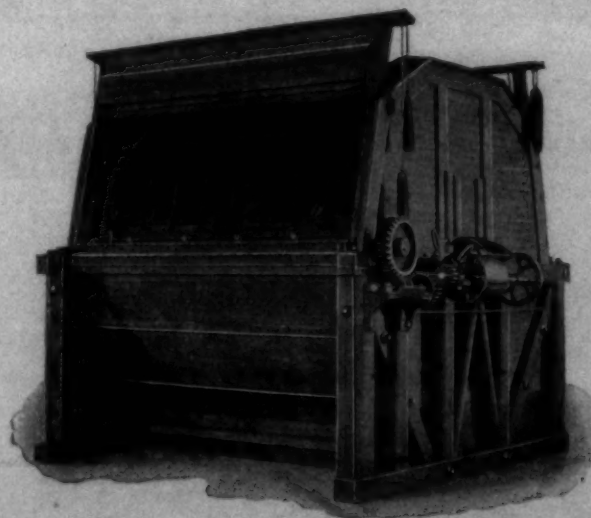
Details and estimates gladly furnished

SALEM IRON WORKS

135 Liberty Street

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

DYEING MACHINES



Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

1203 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



W. M. FAILOR, Manager
GEO. WITHERSPOON, Salesman
Factory and Works:

59th St. and 11th Avenue, New York City

ceeded to the appraisal of the liquidated establishments. These estimates are known to us. The value given is less than one-fifth of the real value. In the case of one firm in particular, we know that the valuation made privately by the German liquidator at the beginning of the liquidation was five times as great as the final estimate.

The price at which the establishments were finally sold is less than that of the preliminary estimate, not amounting to 10,000,000 marks—say 18,500,000 francs.

The German bankers and manufacturers who took part chose five men to form a purchasing syndicate. This syndicate made offers for the liquidated establishments, then, when the offers were accepted, with the complicity of the Government, the liquidator gave a certified option to the syndicate. These rights were transferred to a joint stock company founded under the name "Alsatian Textile Establishments (Alsassische Textilwerke)", with an initial capital of 22,500,000 marks, divided into shares of 1,000 marks each. Only 25 per cent of the shares are issued. The headquarters are at Strasburg.

Directorate 100 Per Cent German.

The result of these operations is as follows: The Alsatian Textile Establishment becomes proprietor of

the firms of Raphael Dreyfus and Spetz, which cease to exist in their earlier form, but which the German company works directly, keeping, of course, the same name and trademark of the old firm, by which it will profit.

The firms of Ch. Mieg & Co. (limited liability company), Gast & Co. (limited liability company), Dreyfus Lantz & Co. (joint stock company), continue in their former conditions, but the Textile Establishment owns all the interests and shares.

The other firms, Dolfus Noack (limited liability company), Sharp & Co. (limited liability company), Cubwiller Spinning Mill (joint stock company), Scholtstadt Spinning Mill (joint stock company), and Dietsh & Co. ("commandite" company), also remain as they were, except that the German company has become owner of the majority of the stock, and consequently has the control of the companies.

These establishments retain their particular organization, but their directors are only instruments in the hands of the central directorate. This directorate has its meetings at Strasburg. At present it has only one member, Dr. Walter Schniewind, a manufacturer of Berlin. The supervising council has 26 members, chosen from the leaders of German industries and finance. There is not

a single Alsatian in the council.

Five Men in Control.

The subscription to the shares is done in a very particular way. The entire lot of shares is allotted to five men who compose the purchasing agency of which we have spoken. These men have put the options, guaranteed by a notary, into the society as their share of the capital; and it is the new society which has become the owner of these firms of French interests. The value of this asset, represented by the purchase price, amounts up to a total of 9,601,732 marks. As only 25 per cent of these shares are issued, the allotment of these 22,500 shares represents 5,575,000 marks. Thus, the asset represented by the options is 3,976,732 marks more than the assigned value of the stock. This surplus will be paid in cash by the companies, or else reckoned off of the 75 per cent of the shares which remain due.

Hold Up Payment Until After War.

What particularly interests us is to know how and by whom the purchase price agreed upon with the liquidator will be paid. The original syndicate remains liable for payment, and moreover the new company seems to assume the guarantee together with a supplementary guarantee from the banking firm of Bleichroder & Co. We do not be-

lieve that there is any doubt about the payment that has been agreed upon for the benefit of the liquidator. However, the purchase price of 9,601,732 marks represents as we have shown, only a small part of the real value in each particular case. There will be means of making formal reserves on this subject, independently of concerning the nullity of the entire proceedings.

As we have seen above, only a small part of this price will be paid at once. Through one of the establishments we know that only 10 per cent is to be paid at once; the remainder, guaranteed by a lien, is not to be paid after peace is declared. The payments are to be made through the Imperial Bank, and the whole is destined to serve as an economic guarantee. The idea of the German Government is that the persons interested should not touch their money until the question of the indemnities due to German subjects has been settled in their favor.

As a means of establishing the dye industry on a sound basis, the British government plans to advance funds for the benefit of manufacturers. The first installment, a sum of \$4,865,500, has been agreed upon.

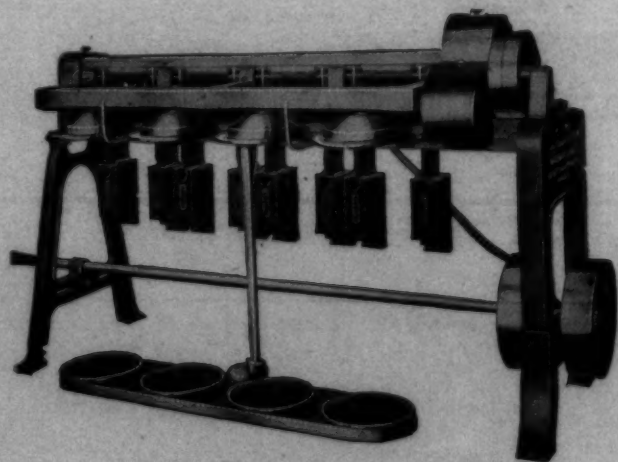
Seven hundred British subjects are yearly born at sea.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Complete Waste Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL

Benjamin White, spinning overseer at the LaFayette (Ga.) Mills, has resigned.

Geo. Hill has resigned as spinning overseer at the Morgan-Hamilton Mills, Nashville, Tenn.

R. B. Hunt has been appointed night superintendent of the Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga.

B. F. Barnes, Sr., has been appointed superintendent of the L. H. Gilmer Mills at Millen, Ga.

C. C. Holt has been promoted to overseer in the tire fabric weaving room at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills.

Wm. Dupree has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Stonewall (Miss.) Mills, and accepted similar position at Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.

Robt. E. Henry, of Utica, N. Y., but formerly general superintendent of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, will if the report is correct become president of the Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Lawrence B. Foster, agent of the Mt. Vernon Duck Company, of Baltimore and Laurel, Md., has been appointed general manager of the duck mill which is to begin operation soon by the Government at Atlanta, Ga.

I. Frank Stone Resigns Vice Presidency of National Aniline and Chemical Co.

The resignation of I. Frank Stone from the vice-presidency of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc., has been accepted by the directors. He will remain on the board of directors.

Walter Millen Dead.

We regret to learn that influenza claimed another victim through the death last week of Walter Millen, superintendent of the West Huntsville Cotton Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

Frank Heymer Better.

Frank E. Heymer, agent of the Alexander City Cotton Mills, and former president of the Southern Textile Association, has been very ill with influenza, but we are glad to be able to advise that he has recovered.

John Humphries Enters Army.

John E. Humphries, of Greenville, S. C., who has for many years represented the Dary Ring Traveler Co. in North and South Carolina, will enter the army and has been ordered to the officers' training camp at Fremont, Cal. If he is as successful in killing Huns as he has been in getting orders for ring travelers it will not take him long to get promoted.

Having, once upon a time, survived an application of tallowax by Dr. Geo. Witherspoon, we do not think that German gas or liquid fire will be much trouble to him.

During his service in the army, Charles L. Ashley, the Georgia and Alabama representative of the Dary Ring Traveler Company will look after his territory.

The Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

D. Tousignant Superintendent
F. G. Asbell Night Carder
Malcomb Landry Spinner
Sam Clark Night Spinner
Wm. H. Christian Weaver
C. W. Aldridge Cloth Room
W. S. Magee Master Mechanic
B. L. Hughes Paymaster

Dyestuffs for Olive Drab Army Cloth COTTON OR WOOL

Made in America by

Consolidated Color and Chemical Co.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Meets Government Requirements for U. S. A.

H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.

Selling Agents

122 Hudson Street

New York City

LEATHER TOP ROLLS

AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

Lickerins Rewound

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Wanted.

Two first class spindle plumb-ers at fifty-five cents per hour. Address David S. Thomas, Glendale, S. C.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OR OVERSEER OF LARGE CARD ROOM. BY COMPETENT MAN NOW EMPLOYED AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SMALL MILL. ADDRESS "SUPERINTENDENT" CARE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights
Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

In a naval battle, like the one off Jutland, from five to six thousand pounds a minute are consumed by each active warship.

Toronto telephone girls have formed a union.

The Hawaiian congress has in-dorsed woman suffrage.

Boss Dyer Wanted.

Wanted at once, first class boss dyer for cotton piece goods. Must be well up on mineral khaki and sulphur dyeing, mostly government work. Give age, experience, references, salary expected and state how soon could come. Nothing but a first class man need apply. Address "Quick," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE.

3—40-inch Kitson Finishers in first-class condition.

1—40-inch Atherton Breaker with feeder.

1—40-inch Atherton Intermediate Lapper.

1—40-inch Atherton Finisher Lapper.

50 Deliveries of Pettie Drawing, 12-inch coilers, metallic rolls.

36 Deliveries Whitin Drawing, 12-inch coilers, metallic rolls.

36 Deliveries Mason Drawing, 12-inch coilers, metallic rolls.

1 Bagging Mill, complete with 8 Cards, 4 Slubber Spinners, 5

looms and all necessary equipment for manufacturing bagging.

K. L. JONES MACHINERY CO.
Healey Building Atlanta, Georgia

American Cotton Manufacturers Association Advises Mills to Stand Pat on Government Contracts.

(Continued from page 4.)

ilian business and mills on indirect Government work would not be affected; that the effect would be to curtail production, upset working conditions and otherwise provide the entering wedge of illegal interference on the part of the federal authority in matters in which the State has control.

It was clearly made plain that this is a matter of fundamental principle with the mills.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Board, your President, Mr. Tillett and your Secretary journeyed to Salisbury N. C., for a conference with Senator Lee S. Overman, Chairman of the Rules Committee of the Senate and one of the most influential members of that body.

Senator Overman's Views—Restrictions in Mandatory Orders.

Mr. Tillett stated the case for the mills and Senator Overman endorsed his stand regarding the legal aspects of the situation. Senator Overman declared in most positive fashion that no legal warrant existed for the inclusion of these restrictive clauses in Army or so-called mandatory orders; that he had no idea that they would be required and that if he was advised that any had been issued, he would demand an investigation to determine by what authority such course was being followed. He furthermore agreed to write at once to the authorities in Washing-

ton to ask if such mandatory orders were being prepared and if so, whether or not they contained these restrictive clauses and if so, by what authority.

Senator Overman stated that he could not believe that serious intention existed on the part of the Government officials to require these restrictive clauses in mandatory orders.

With this statement of the situation and this action of our Board of Governors, the matter is left in the hands of the individual mills for further action. Our Board does not assume to say what our mills shall do, but it believes that in such a vital situation, it is within their province to outline the facts as they find them and give to their member mills the result of their deliberations.

Trusting that you will receive this letter in the sincere co-operative spirit in which it is sent, I beg to remain

Among those of the meeting yesterday afternoon were Allen F. Johnston of Atlanta, chairman; Arthur J. Draper, Charlotte, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers association; Vice-President James D. Hammett, Anderson, S. C.; Captain A. Smyth and John W. Arrington, of Greenville, S. C.; Victor M. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Emslie Nicholson, of Union, S. C.; C. E. Hutchison, of Mt. Holly; J. O. White, of Gastonia; and John L. Patterson, of Roanoke Rapids; R. M. Miller, S. B. Tanner and W. D. Adams, of Charlotte.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

**Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings**

Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

The IMPERIAL OVERHAULERS

Box 93, Greenville, S. C.

Prompt and efficient service. Will overhaul, remove and repair all parts of worn or broken Textile Machinery. Expert mechanics and shop equipment good.

Specialties—Reclotthe Cards and Balance Flyers

Write for further information and reference.

TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

**Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS**

Cotton Mill For Sale

Mill of 8000 spindles and 250 looms for sale. Mill is now being operated upon a very profitable basis but largest stockholder and manager has entered government work and plant can be purchased.

Address "Cotton Mill" care of Southern Textile Bulletin

The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



**Huntington &
Guerry**
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

Mason

Brushes

Last Longer

Mason Brush Works

Worcester, Mass.



Cotton Goods

New York.—Business during the past week has been very dull on the cotton goods market. Influenza, which is now on the decline, peace talk, and price fixing seriously affected the market.

It was again stated in the cotton goods markets that any material revision of prices by the Price Fixing Board on November 16 will be harmful to trade interests. The contention grows stronger in the trade that it is a good time to allow the maximum feature of Government prices to assert itself up to the end of the year at least, and if purchases are to be made for delivery into next year, they should be made at the best prices obtainable from the mills, and under the Government levels if possible. With raw cotton falling the fear of price advances among buyers has been dissipated. Most of them fear a decline now.

It has been found that buyers in the West are willing to make assortments on past orders without adding anything to the volume of business now under order with agents. A great deal of discussion was heard concerning the prospects of Tuesday's election and some merchants are predicting activity in the trade in the event of Republican success in the congressional struggles. In spots where only a passing interest is taken in politics the feeling prevails that until something more definite is known concerning the Government price fixing policy beginning with November 16 trade will drag along.

A strong feature of the situation at the moment is the lack of rush to secure additional business in many sections. There are some mills hunting for new business, but as a rule the influenza and the pressure to get out Government contracts on time occupy most of the attention of selling agents.

The Government has issued the mandatory order which contains the child labor clause. The new order does not apply to Government orders completed before receiving the official notice.

A part of the trade is looking forward to the new price fixing period

following November 16 and are not doing much business pending such changes as may be made then.

Others are holding off waiting for such changes as may come about in the market through outside influences. Merchandise is not overplentiful and an optimistic note seems to run all through conversations with the large interests holding these goods. They are confident that business is to be better as soon as peace comes, and some look for it to come soon. They argue that the world is short of fabrics. No surplus exists anywhere, but they believe the United States to have as much as anybody. Therefore, they are looking forward to good trade. Until buying begins, however, it will be impossible to gauge the situation accurately.

In some instances, certain constructions of print cloths were offered at a shade under the Government prices. This was not looked upon as a real price reduction, but was, perhaps, merely a feeler to test the demand and determine if a shaded figure would bring out buyers.

It was said by several individuals while discussing market conditions that a slight easing in the market was noticeable. That is, a slight easing in holdings, but not yet in price. As one put it, holders who have hitherto been determined to retain their goods are offering them in small lots and will let them go, though they still insist upon full prices.

The entire week was quiet and closed a month in which the activity has not been marked, taking the month as a whole. Yet, considerable sales were made in the earlier days of October. The close was generally quiet, however, and the situation offered no indication of change as the week closed.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—The effects of the influenza in Southern mill centers was noticeable in this week's small receipts of yarn from the South. Some spinners write dealers that, at least another week will pass before they will be able to begin to ship yarn from the mills. Others, who were held up for a couple of weeks in their shipments, began to ship last week. The chief demand for yarn was for war work. The demand from manufacturers with such contracts and those making civilian goods was not large, however, as a whole. In some lines, there were very few inquiries. A great many of the dealers are not anxious to sell very far ahead as they do not consider it well to do so.

There is not much demand for 16s, 18s and 20s combed peeler on cones and some of the dealers say they can make spot deliveries without any trouble. There is some demand for 24s and 30s on cones but it is not a rush. The two-ply yarns are slow, and sellers are looking for buyers. Owing to the shortage of help, knitters are reported to have plenty of combed yarn on hand. One man said spinning mills may be suffering from a shortage of help, but not to the extent that knitting mills are affected. No better proof that production is in excess of consumption could be brought forward than the facts that knitters, who covered to the first of the year, have sufficient yarn to last them until March and April, and in some instances, longer; that sellers are looking for buyers and are willing to make concessions to get business, and that some spinners are making shipments ahead of schedule.

The demand for carded weaving yarn was chiefly to fill war contracts. There were inquiries from manufacturers of goods for civilian consumption but spinners are not, as a rule, willing to sell for that purpose and the buyer has to go through the market looking for what he needs. Dealers say they have had inquiries from manufacturers of civilian goods, who never before sent them an inquiry and would not now, if they could get the yarn from the usual sources of supply. The wide distribution of the inquiries for yarn makes the demand seem much larger than it really is. At least, that is the way many look at it.

Notwithstanding the weak spots that seem to be developing in the market and which were partly checked by the epidemic of influenza, there is great interest in what the War Industries Board will do at the next revision. Will it eliminate the rules regarding grades, staples, doublings and inspections and lower the prices, that the seller feels he must get to do justice to the board's generosity, or will it meet the expectation of the spinners and give prices another upward boost? These are questions that are being asked every day.

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Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Alice Mills, S. C.	225	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	17	185
Anderson C. Mills Co., S. C.	68	70
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	97	100
Arago Mills, S. C.	130	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	145	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	180	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	48
Avondale Mills, Ala.	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	142	150
Brandon Mills, S. C.	127	132
Brogan Mills, S. C.	135	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	—	150
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	84	86
Clinton Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	140
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	128	135
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	115	125
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	76
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Dayton Mills, N. C.	—	50
Dunbar Mills, S. C., common	—	59
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	86
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	275	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	103
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	95	—
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	140	150
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	50	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	80	90
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	98
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	104	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	225	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	255	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	130	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	130	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	130	—
King, ohn P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	130	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Loray Mills, N. C., common.	65	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	102	110
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	135	140
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	135	140
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	275	—
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	152	155
Monarch Mills, S. C.	105	—
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	230	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	100
Oconee Mills, com.	100	—
Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.	115	120
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	95	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	150
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	195	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	100	103
Riverside Mills, com, par 12.50	13	15
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	116	120
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175	185
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117	121
Toxaway Mills, par \$25.	17	20
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, com	5	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C.	117	122
1st pfd.	—	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C.	30	33
2nd pfd.	—	—
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C.	95	97
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., common	88	90
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	95	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	95	100
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	—	20
Watts, 1st pfd.	—	85
Watts Mills, S. C., 2d pfd.	35	55
Whitney Mfg. Co.	130	—
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	135
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	—	116
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	92	95
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	102
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—

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WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill where efficiency and competency will be paid for. Married, have family. Am considered A-1 cloth room man. At present employed, but would change for better place. Address No. 2260.

WANT position as engineer, machinist or both as master mechanic. Have had long experience in mill work and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2261.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have held present position for more than three years and given entire satisfaction but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Address No. 2262.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now employed. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2263.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Address No. 2264.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2265.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had 10 years experience as superintendent and am now employed but desire to change in the near future. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2266.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 33, married, 7 years experience as second hand and 5 years as overseer. Want to locate in North Carolina. Can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2268.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and also on damask and other jacquard fabrics. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 2270.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but wish to make change for personal reason. Can furnish good references as to ability and moral habits. Address No. 2271.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer in large mill. Have had long practical experience both in carding and spinning and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2272.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced in manufacture of gingham and other cloth and yarns including hosiery yarns. Have always made good and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2273.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience and am considered expert carder. Fine references from former employers. Address No. 2275.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience and always made a success. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2276.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2277.

WANT position in large card room that will pay not less than \$5.00 per day. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving satisfaction but desire to change. First class references. Address No. 2278.

WANT position as superintendent of a yarn mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change for good reasons. Long experience as both carder and spinner before being superintendent. Fine references. Address No. 2279.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am a duck weaver with two years experience on tire fabrics and army duck. Age 27, married. Good references. Address No. 2280.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed in a large mill and giving satisfaction but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2281.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced in both carding and spinning and can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Can come on two weeks notice. Address No. 2282.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Age 35, have family, best of references as to character and ability. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 2284.

WANT—master mechanic with big mill desires position as master mechanic, chief engineer, or head electrician with Southern textile, power or manufacturing industry that has good schools, church and welfare facilities. Am beyond draft age, eighteen years plant and shop experience, technical training, have family, industrious, sober and moral, progressive. Best references. This offer remains in effect until suitably located. Address No. 2285.

WANT position as overseer of spinning with a mill that wants a first class competent man. Experienced on numbers from 13's to 80's. Age 29, married, have four children, have I. C. S. diploma. 18 years practical experience with 2 years as overseer. Address No. 2286.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Have had long practical experience and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2286.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and have had long experience on both Draper and plain weaving. Address No. 2287.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience. Married. Age 36. Now employed. Would prefer a weave mill. Address No. 2288.

WANT position as overseer or superintendent by a competent mill man of 29 years' experience. Now employed as overseer of spinning, winding, twisting, reeling and packing. Have held present position two years. Would prefer a position on government goods. 43 years of age, married and strictly sober. If you need this man address No. 2289.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience in both cloth and yarn mills. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2290.

WANT position as master mechanic chief engineer or electrician of large textile, power or manufacturing plant. Been in the business twenty years—have technical training. Am chief of mechanical and electrical departments of large mills at present, but desire change of location. Deferred classification, moral habits, have family. A-1 references. Address No. 2293.

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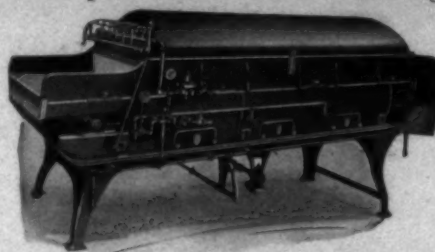
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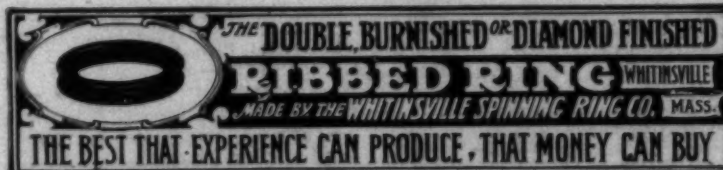
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